

PARIS LIGHT STRIKERS WIN.

GOVERNMENT YIELDS NEARLY EVERYTHING DEMANDED.

City to Give \$500,000 to Pension Fund
—Men to Rank as Municipal Employees
—Electric Light Promised for Sunday Night—People More Darkened Thoroughly

PARIS, March 9.—As is the case with many other things common to mankind when they take place in Paris, the strike of the electric workers, which has been the chief development of the week here, is received in a different spirit from that which similar annoyances are greeted elsewhere. The strike has its troublesome features and inconveniences and also its serious aspects, socially and economically, but Parisians are swift to turn it into account for amusement.

The Paris newspapers will long remember the night of March 8. Every possible means was used and every impossible one tried to drive the "syndicates" in their buildings. Motor cars were brought to the streets in front of the newspaper offices and connected with the dynamo in an effort to get them going. Steam engines and any source of motive power was experienced with, but seldom with success. The strikers met to-night at the Labor Exchange. Pataud, the leader, made a fiery speech, in which he said: "If the military replaces us we shall become what we are reproached with being—anti-militarists. We haven't arms, but we have shovels. So be it; let the struggle begin."

The meeting was suspended to await the result of an interview with M. de Selves, Prefect of the Seine. The strikers' delegates went to the Ministry of the Interior, where, in the absence of M. Clemenceau, they were received by Under Secretary of State Sarraut. The delegates complained that the Government's threat to employ military engineers was an infringement of their right to strike. M. Sarraut asked why the union had not first appealed to the Government's good will, of which they were assured before-hand. He asked, if the bakers struck, wasn't it the Government's duty to provide bread?

The strikers replied that a strike was their only means of attracting attention in order to obtain future security.

M. Sarraut thought an hour's negotiations would result in arranging matters. Eventually the deputations agreed that if Prefect de Selves would promise them safety, work would be resumed.

The deputations then proceeded to the town hall, where they had a two-hour interview with Prefect de Selves. After this they returned to the Labor Exchange, where they gave the following as the results of the interview, which show that the strikers were successful on at least two of the main points.

Prefect de Selves promised that if the concessionaires failed to find the seven million francs for pensions which the strikers demanded instead of the three million promised the city would make up the deficit. The workmen were also to be assimilated to municipal workmen. These form the main points of the workers' demands.

In regard to a weekly day's rest, the men will be assimilated to municipal employees. After military service men will be re-employed for their records are good. The eight-hour day matter was left for future discussion.

After this announcement Leader Pataud congratulated the men on the discipline they had shown and said: "What you have done you are ready to do again when necessary."

A motion that the men return to work on Sunday was carried.

The subway pumps have been connected with the municipal service and cleared of water, which has obviated all danger of damage.

The Government will be interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday in regard to its attitude toward the strikers. M. Jaures will ask Premier Clemenceau and Minister of Labor Viviani to explain the assistance demanded from the military.

After the newspapers the theatres are the greatest losers by the strike. As a tax is levied on receipts for the benefit of the poor, authentic receipts were easily obtained for Friday nights in other weeks. These show that the average receipts for Friday night, which is the fashionable night, might be placed at \$50,000 francs.

One electric company by making special efforts started work to-night by 11 o'clock, and lights commenced to reappear in the many cafes. The Bourse, telegraph office and post office were illuminated. Gemier's Theatre was lighted by acetylene motor lamps. Four of which illuminated the stage. Theaters were clearly visible only when passing these four bands of light.

As a matter of fact the boulevards, while less luminous, were in many ways more interesting last evening than customarily. When late in the afternoon the proprietors of stores found that there would be no light many hastened to close up, partly because it would be useless to remain open and partly, apparently, because of the danger of theft or possible rioting.

These four proved purely visionary, partly because the strikers only number between 1,500 and 2,000, partly because they have not yet become pugnacious and partly because the crowd sought diversion in the novelty of the tenebrous boulevards.

Except in certain quarters the city was not darkened, because electricity is only used in a minority of buildings. In the majority of streets traffic was not interrupted and people pursued their usual way.

The cafes were filled as they ordinarily are and some of these presented aspects more interesting than on other days. In the surprise of the early evening the grandest of them were obliged to stick candles in bottles. Later, half forgotten lamps, candelabra and Chinese lanterns were brought out and the customary glare of electrical illumination was replaced by the kindly effulgence of myriads of candles in scones and candelabra. This mellow light was relieved and emphasized here and there by colored lanterns.

The great boulevard cafes presented many pictures like those put on canvas by painters who seek their subjects in more obscure cafes in the older quarters of the city. The women recognized the advantages of the softened light and the men smiled more easily upon them. Outside of the cafes some proprietors offered lighted candles to those wishing to drink at the street tables.

The newspapers, unable to repress the typical Parisian imagination, suggest scenes of mistake and adventure which they hint probably took place in hotel corridors where candles were few and distances long and tortuous. A few cafes had independent power plants. Were these the best patronized? No, rather those which were reduced to primitive illumination. This perhaps summarizes the light in which the spectacle-loving Parisians viewed the misfortunes precipitated by the strike.

But while certain merchants profited

by exceptional sales at emergency prices, the darker side of the commercial and industrial aspect of the strike impends, for the deprivation of motive power and the shutting down of factories will cause widespread hardship to workers, many of whom are paid by the day.

Among the curious shifts resorted to by those who were obliged to continue work that of the General Post Office struck the popular fancy as a partial compensation for the delay in the delivery of to-day's mail, which should have been sorted out last night. The Post Office bought hundreds of candles and pounds of potatoes. They out the potatoes in half and used them for the candles.

A much more serious side to the strike, however, is the socio-economic one. A comparatively small band of workmen were able to hold up the city without a moment's notice in one of the most essential public conveniences. In America, where the newspapers are accustomed to warn the people of coming strikes if they are likely to affect the public, the suddenness of this tieup will not easily be realized. Here everybody was comfortable while the strike broke. Even the newspapers which depend on the company's electric service did not know or suspect that a strike was coming.

The strike has not received the support of any section of the press, which, while not neglecting the demands of the workers, places the city's interest, comfort and good name ahead of the right to strike. The chief Socialist organ was unable to appear until this morning.

The central government and the municipality are both blamed for the strike, though it is by employees of private companies, which, however, hold concessions. In the face of the existing calm, the expressions of the royalist press partake of the nature of the ludicrous. Like the American yellow journals which foresee war over the murder of a butterfly, the royalists doom the republic.

"In some ways," says the *Gaul*, "there will no doubt be a veritable catastrophe. The tree bears all its fruit. We are only in the budding time. The Socialists destroy what they touch invariably. Can the lovers of order realize the great perils that we precipitate, in the social revolution, of which last night's events are but the precursor—that this is but a rehearsal for May day."

The *Figaro* says the scandal shows whether the Government's shameful alliance with the enemies of order has led. Ministers, Deputies and Councilors have preached to the workers about their rights. Could the brains of the laborers be supposed to be sufficiently balanced to resist these counsels of rebellion? It is but the beginning of the harvest of hatred.

In all the time there has been no demand for municipalization. The deplorable telephone service of Paris alone is doubtless enough to prevent going to such an extreme cure. An easy way, however, to show what benefits the strikers aim at is to recall that the workmen in that single section of the city where the Government maintains an electric light service enjoy two months vacation with pay every year, in another month's absence and pay in case of sickness. It is said that this sick leave is always taken, and thus each worker has three months idleness with pay.

One of the drastic methods which was suggested to break the strike, but which was not resorted to, was to place army engineers in charge of the power houses. A regiment of engineers was available at Versailles.

Only two of the evening papers have been published to-day, one of them appearing at 3.30 instead of at 5.30 o'clock, its regular hour. The theatres did not open to-night. The Opera Comique is making an effort to furnish lights by means of portable engines.

The Prefecture of Police reports a total of 550 strikers, but their number is probably between 1,500 and 2,000.

Along the Avenue de l'Opera and the Rue du Louvre the lights were burning, because the street lamps in that section are supplied from a municipal power station. But the opera house itself was pitch dark and hundreds of people were turned away from its closed doors.

The sudden cutting off of the city's electric light supply called forth a good deal of ingenuity from those who were dependent on it in their businesses. One Paris paper endeavored to set its presses in motion by connecting them with a 60 horse-power automobile.

PRESIDENT JAPAN'S FRIEND.

Hayashi Advises His Countrymen to Take American Situation Calmly.

TOKYO, March 9.—In the lower house of the Diet, to-day, Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in replying to an interpellation, urged the importance of approaching the American question as to the status of Japanese in the United States and their emigration into that country calmly.

Excitement, he said, would only increase the difficulties of a settlement. He pointed to the indisputable good will of President Roosevelt toward Japan.

Glasgow Splitters Fined.

LONDON, March 9.—Ten men were prosecuted and fined in Glasgow last week for spitting in train cars.

The Weather.

The high pressure area from the West was central over the Lake regions yesterday. The weather was generally fair in the Atlantic States and from the middle and lower Lake regions southward and in New England it was warmer.

The storm moved in the extreme southwest on Friday was central over northwestern Texas yesterday morning and caused rain in the Arkansas, lower Missouri and middle Mississippi valleys. Snow was falling in South Dakota and Montana. On the Pacific coast another low area appeared, but without any disturbing elements.

Lower temperatures prevailed in the Lake regions and from Minnesota and the Dakotas southward to northern Texas, elsewhere there were no marked changes. Freezing temperatures covered about the northern third of the country and there was no zero weather.

In this city the day was fair; temperature about stationary; wind brisk northwest; average humidity, 40 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.30; 3 P. M., 30.34.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 9.—TO DAY AND TO MORROW: For eastern New York, increasing clouds to-day; snow in north and rain or snow in south portion to-night and to-morrow; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, rain or snow to-day; clearing to morning; light to fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

For Delaware, cloudy to day; rain or snow by night; clearing to morning; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

For New Jersey, rain or snow to-day and probably to-morrow; light to fresh east to south winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow to-day, clearing to-morrow, except snow in northeast portion; light to fresh east to south winds.

For New England, fair to east and increasing clouds in west portion to-day; snow in north and rain or snow in south portion to-night and to-morrow; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

For Western New York, fair to east and snow and warmer in west portion to-day; east and cold to-morrow; winds becoming north and fresh.

AMERICAN WOMAN DISSECTED.

SHE IS "THE SHOW" AND CREDITABLE TO THE MANAGEMENT.

Not Superior to American Man in Thinking or Talking Power—A Survival of Blackwoods' Conditions—Both Sexes Cold, Says English Magazine Writer.

LONDON, March 9.—The American "Woman" is the title of an article to which a prominent place is given in the current number of the *Nation*. In nothing, declares the writer, is there exhibited more general failure to realize the underlying facts of a situation than in the general estimate placed on the influence of the American woman in her own country.

Neither the American man nor the American woman has any mystery for the writer, who says: "European visitors to America use language which suggests that the women are a distinct and superior human species to the men, superior not only in grace and physical attractiveness but in character, intelligence and individuality, and the complacency with which the American man will accept and endorse this testimony to his inferiority is accepted as conclusive confirmation."

"This is a fallacy which the writer of the article proceeds to explode. The apparent domination of the American society by American women is explained, he says, 'by looking to the foundation of American society.' In pioneer life in the New World woman necessarily attained a large measure of independence together with special consideration due to her scarcity."

When this primitive condition had given place to life in the modern industrial city, with the swift emergence of the new class, the women had no time to lose all the transmitted energy and personal efficiency of the earlier womanhood. The first need of the industrial male conqueror is to display financial power through the ostentatious waste of conspicuous leisure, but natural inclination and habit prevent him from performing these rites in his own person, so his wife and daughters become apt instruments for the expenditure of the time and money that attest his economic prowess and they carry into this career the energy, confidence and resourcefulness of backwoodsmen's granddaughters.

"Male ascendancy," continues the writer, "is as real and at least as strong in America as in any European country south of Turkey. The social sway of woman is due to a different value of the society by the American man from that of European countries. What Henry James and other critics affirm, that the American man is a business man, a politician and a club man, but leaves society largely to his wife and daughters, is quite true. But what apparently they fail to recognize is the characteristic mental attitude of the male American toward this social life."

"His extravagant wife and daughters, with their receptions, diamonds, trips to Europe and sprightly talks on books and art, are to him primarily a big entertainment, an expensive, elaborate show, which he can afford to keep up and likes to pay for. The average successful male American would no more think of competing with his wife in the display of social arts and graces than the Londoner who visits Mankelney & Devan's would think of vying the mysterious men there. But a real control of the social order is not less deeply rooted on that account. . . .

"The American nouveau riche has no remnants or revivals of the feudal state with which to make a display of ostentatious waste. Everything in recent circumstances of America's life tends to make woman, her social activities an ways of doing the single relief element for the strenuous life of the pioneer turned 'instaler.'"

The writer admits that it is not really as simple as this sounds, for there are other factors affecting directly the sex relation. He proceeds to examine one case in a passage full of possibilities for controversies. He says: "Some cause, possibly climatic, has certainly reduced the intensity of sex emotion. This, of course, is a suggestion incapable of proof, but few who have studied closely the conventional bearing of American men and women toward one another will doubt that it is the very freedom of association between young men and women which attests it, possibly induces or assists it. It would perhaps be too much to say that sex emotion has faded into sentimental interest, but the change is something of the nature."

The conventional, simple admiration in the man and the firm tone of confident self-possession in the woman attest it. . . . So far as fiction holds the mirror up to the American nature it exhibits quite a significant paucity of sex emotion in its more spontaneous, mastering flow. . . . Possibly the conquering American woman owes much of her triumph in circles where self-possession counts so much to this touch of inner chill. That she over anything to intellectual superiority over the man of her kind cannot be conceded, for no such superiority exists."

"She reads more, and talks more because that belongs to her decorative function. The thought of America owes little to her, though she has long enjoyed more ample opportunities for education than the other sex. Her contribution toward serious literature, art and science, almost negligible. Almost all the best brain work in America, even in fields where women are most occupied, is done by men."

"Nor are women the best talkers. Though the business man's wife gleams from her books and women's clubs a large assortment of ideas, which she handles with more skill and freedom than is common in the English drawing room, this sprightly talk seldom rises above the patter of the social stage and custom which always 'gives the word' to the woman, and usually acts as a preventive of real conversation."

"Most inquiring English visitors are sadly familiar with experience in companies where some man of intellect and judgment worth listening to is kept in silence by the chatter of his commonplace wife and daughter, who deem it their role to entertain the guests. 'Woman, in a word, is the 'show' in domestic America, somewhat overdone and too exacting to the eyes of a European audience, but clever and very creditable to the management.'"

NEW ROMAN MUSEUM.

Scattered Collections to Be United in the Castle of St. Angelo.

Rome, March 9.—Negotiations have been concluded between the Minister of Public Instruction, Sig. Rava, and the Syndic of Rome for the formation of a medieval museum in the castle of St. Angelo, which was originally a tomb erected by Emperor Hadrian for himself and his successors.

The museum will contain an immense amount of medieval material which is now contained in many different collections and stored by the authorities in buildings that are closed to the public.

WILLIAM'S GIFT TO ENGLAND.

Kaiser Contributed Sketches of His Own to Statue of William of Orange.

BERLIN, March 9.—A statue of William of Orange, which the Kaiser will present to King Edward, a bronze figure nine feet high, will be shipped in June, and an exact duplicate will be erected on the terrace of the royal palace at Berlin.

According to the Dusseldorf sculptor, Heinrich Baucke, who is making both statues, the Kaiser first decided to send a duplicate to England when he saw the sculptor's rough sketch, exclaiming: "What a capital present that would make for England!"

His original idea was to send a miniature statue as a private present to King Edward, but the idea developed of sending a full sized figure, which in the words of the Kaiser's written instructions is intended "for the English nation." A miniature model was presented to Queen Wilhelmina on her last birthday.

Sculptor Baucke relates that the Kaiser spent three quarters of an hour in his studio on his first visit of inspection criticising the details of the historical dress given to the figure. The Emperor seized paper and pencil and drew an outline pose rapidly, filling in each detail as is the custom and explaining points with his usual vivacity. The Kaiser, however, was careful to collect the papers on which his sketches were made and carried them away with him when leaving.

MIND CURED BY SURGERY.

Skull of Doctor Trephined—Had Become More From a Fall.

LONDON, March 9.—An interesting instance of surgery for the cure of insanity is quoted in this week's *Lancet*. The patient was himself a doctor.

After a fall, from which no external marks appeared, he suffered severely from insomnia, headache and neuralgia and became incapacitated for work. His character changed completely. He became emotional, anxious and depressed and developed suicidal ideas. He grew irritable and profane and suffered in this way for some years, during which he tried all possible medical treatment.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, a well known mental specialist, then diagnosed the seat of the disease in a circumscribed part of the brain. He performed an operation and found a morbid condition of the skull in this region, together with an excess of cerebro-spinal fluid, which prevented the arteries of the brain from pulsating.

This fluid was let off and the rest of the brain being found healthy the wound was closed. Three weeks later the patient was quite well and has continued so.

LONDON REFORMERS' PROBLEM.

Immediate Loan of \$35,000,000 Needed to Meet M. O. Liabilities.

LONDON, March 9.—London's repudiation of municipal socialism a week ago has been followed by similar results in the local elections throughout the country.

The new regime in the metropolis finds itself confronted with an embarrassing situation. The old Council left unpaid bills amounting to \$25,000,000 and future capital commitments aggregating \$100,000,000. This necessitates an immediate loan of \$35,000,000.

These disclosures have caused London's securities, which rose sharply on the result of the election, to fall to the old figures.

It was hoped that the reformers would secure Lord Curzon, Lord Milner or Lord Cawdor for the chairmanship, but all three were unable to accept, and a working member, Henry Percy Parris, has been selected. The first measure taken will be to order an independent audit of accounts to ascertain the true condition of the city finances.

WOMEN SCORE BANNERMAN.

Suffragettes Hold Angry Meetings and Threaten More Violence.

LONDON, March 9.—The unhappy creatures who helped sidetrack the female suffrage bill in the House of Commons yesterday are already learning the sad truth of the proverb that there is no fury like that of a woman scorned. The suffragettes are pouring the vials of their wrath upon them.

The favorite victim is Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared himself personally on the women's side, but refused to lift a finger to save the Dickenson bill. They denounced him in impecunious language at meetings held to-day. Sir Henry has been found out. Angry speakers declared that there would be no more hero worship of which he has been the subject, now that they have seen his shuffling.

The suffragettes promise to make their campaign more violent than ever and devote their attacks chiefly against the Liberal party which betrayed them.

PRIZE FOR POETS.

Francois Coppee Arranges for a Biennial Honorarium of \$200.

PARIS, March 9.—Francois Coppee has given the Academie Francaise a sum yielding \$200 biennially for use as a prize for young poets. The letter making the gift expresses regret that poets are so little encouraged by prizes in comparison with writers of prose.

"The poets' share will hardly be increased by this new prize, which is modest, like my means, yet do me the favor of accepting. It will give me pleasure in thinking that my name when it becomes that of a departed immortal and is doubtless quickly forgotten will yet be heard from time to time with pleasure by young poets to whom I offer this spring of golden laurel."

MARLBOROUGH PORTRAITS.

Duchess Arranges for Flanery to Paint Her and Her Children.

LONDON, March 9.—*Reynolds's Newspaper* says the Duchess of Marlborough has arranged for Flanery, the fashionable Dutch artist, to paint a portrait group of herself and her two sons.

Skirmish With Ralsuli's Defenders.

Bombardment of the British Troops, March 9.—Fighting between the British troops, which are pursuing Ralsuli, and the Ben-Jaros tribe, which is sheltering him, resulted in the troops losing twenty killed, including several officers.

The losses of the rebels were inconsiderable.

Hibernian Go To The Hague.

BERLIN, March 9.—Officially intimated that Field Marshal Baron von Bismarck, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, will be the principal German representative at the Hague conference.

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DUMA REASSURES RUSSIA.

Stolypin Programme Held Back and Check Put on Radical Demonstrations—Peasants Support Fight for Personal Liberty—Danger in the Extreme Factions.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The first steps of Russia's second Duma have had a wholly satisfactory influence on the nation at large. The widespread fears that the Constitutional Democratic leaders would fail to put the Assembly on its feet through a diminution of their party support within the House have been dispelled by the ability of their leading men.

One of the chief of the elected members of the Council of the Empire said to the correspondents of the *St. Petersburg Times* that the only visible material for national leadership in the parliamentary struggle is within the Constitutional Democratic party. He expressed the hope that although the Left groups of radical revolutionaries outnumber the Constitutional Democrats two to one they can be guided by the latter's political talent toward seeing that unless they fight warily at first they will deliver the nation from the tyrannical and bureaucratic rule of the autocracy.

The success of the Constitutional Democrats is illustrated by the grouping of parties. It should be understood that the Social Revolutionaries are more reasonable and more practicable of combination than the Social Democrats. They have affirmed the adjective social in order to be allowed candidates, because to call themselves plain revolutionaries would disqualify them in the eyes of local governors, who would declare that it meant men who were prepared to murder existing rulers. They are really the advanced radical element of the nation. They number forty-five, and since the Duma met have amalgamated with the Peasant Labor combination, which numbers eighty-eight and forms probably numerically the strongest party in the Duma.

The Social Democrats are much more difficult from the viewpoint of the Constitutional Democrats. Their programme is akin to that of the German Social Democracy, especially in the direction of refusing to accept anything which conflicts with their abstract theories. They are regarded, along with the ultra monarchist league of the Russian people, as the chief danger to the life of the new Duma. Just as the Constitutional Democrats with the revolutionary labor combination are the chief danger to the existence of Premier Stolypin's Ministry.

It is encouraging to the Constitutional Democrats that the peasants continue to receive messages from the electors, especially in Simbirsk and Tvergnoff, telling them not to hasten the agrarian question, which is complicated and difficult, and will require gradual settlement. But to give all their energies to securing the personal liberty of the people.

M. Chelnokoff, the Secretary of the Duma, is a much more important person than will appear in the debates, in which his office will generally prevent him from joining. He is a gentleman from Moscow province, and has been the colleague of M. Golovine, the President of the Duma, for several years in the Moscow Zemstvo, which fearlessly led the campaign for free government. Chelnokoff's reputation is that he is trusted implicitly by the peasantry and is equally at ease with them or with the Czar. Evidently Moscow has decided to take the Duma's fate in her hands. She furnishes the President and Secretary, and two Muscovites, Maklakoff and Tassilenko, will likely be the majority leaders on the floor of the House.

President Golovine announced to the lower house when it met this afternoon that the transaction of public business would begin only when the credentials of one-half of the entire Assembly had been verified. This will occupy several days. It will defer the Prime Minister Stolypin's appearance before the House until the latter part of next week.

The adoption of Golovine's plan is a double victory for the Constitutional Democrats, inasmuch as it enables them to consolidate the opposition to the Government before the appearance of the Government's programme. It also prevents the extremists in the House from forcing a demonstration on the amnesty question.

Golovine has promised the first word after half the credentials have been verified to Gerhus, who on behalf of the Social Democrats of the Baltic provinces wishes to introduce a resolution to-day demanding amnesty for political offenders.

To-day's session, like the previous one, was marked by great wariness on the part of the factions that are in opposition to the Government. The only departure from decorum took place when the Right asked that five more assistant secretaries be appointed for the House, so that they might have a representative on the secretarial floor.

Mahmoudoff, on behalf of the Tatars, whose black velvet skullcaps mark their group on the black benches, arose at this point and declared solemnly: "We have no use for Stolypin's lackeys."

President Golovine said quietly: "There must be no personal attacks."

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